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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/564,228	02/08/2006	Joachim Teller	F-8916	7421
	7590 10/01/200 HAMBURG LLP	EXAMINER		
122 EAST 42ND STREET			KOSLOW, CAROL M	
SUITE 4000 NEW YORK, NY 10168			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
·			1793	
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			10/01/2008	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)			
	10/564,228	TELLER ET AL.			
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit			
	C. Melissa Koslow	1793			
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	ears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address			
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DA  - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.  - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period w  - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be time will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from cause the application to become ABANDONE	N. nely filed the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).			
Status					
Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>03 Ju</u> This action is <b>FINAL</b> . 2b) ☐ This     Since this application is in condition for allowant closed in accordance with the practice under E	action is non-final. ace except for formal matters, pro				
Disposition of Claims					
4) ☐ Claim(s) 15-29 is/are pending in the application 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdraw 5) ☐ Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) ☐ Claim(s) 15-29 is/are rejected. 7) ☐ Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) ☐ Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or Application Papers 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examine	vn from consideration.  election requirement.				
10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on <u>03 July 2008</u> is/are: a) ☐ Applicant may not request that any objection to the or Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Explanation is objected to by the Explanation is objected.	drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See on is required if the drawing(s) is obj	e 37 CFR 1.85(a). ected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).			
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119					
<ul> <li>12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).</li> <li>a) All b) Some * c) None of:</li> <li>1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.</li> <li>2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No.</li> <li>3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).</li> <li>* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.</li> </ul>					
Attachment(s)  1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  Paper No(s)/Mail Date 7/28/08.	4)  Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail Da 5)  Notice of Informal P 6)  Other:	ate			

This action is in response to applicants' amendment of 3 July 2008. The drawings were received on 3 July 2008. These drawings are acceptable. The amendments to the specification and the drawings of 3 July 2008 have overcome the objections to the disclosure and the objection to the specification. The amendments to the specification have overcome the 35 USC 112, first paragraph rejection over claim 26. Applicant's arguments with respect to the 35 USC 112, first paragraph rejection over claim 15 which respect of "at least one metal oxide" have been fully considered and are persuasive. This rejection has been withdrawn. Applicant's arguments and comments with respect to the remaining rejections have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Claims 15 and 28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention.

Claim 15 teaches producing the nanoparticles by high pressure homogenization of the metal oxide and the polymer in an aqueous medium having a pH greater than 7 and claim 28 teaches this medium comprises a solution of ammonia in water. The specification, original claims 10-14 and the PCT teach the producing the nanoparticles by high pressure homogenization of the particles and polymer in an aqueous medium and that if the metal oxide is produced in situ then the aqueous medium is alkaline, or in other words, that the medium has a pH greater than 7, such as a solution of ammonia in water. Thus there is a discrepancy between the process of claims 15 and 28 and that in the specification, the original claims and the PCT. It

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is noted that the teachings in the specification, PCT and original claims 10-14 support the process of claim 27.

Applicants' arguments with respect to the rejection of the process of claims 15 and 28 are not convincing. The disclosure on page 8 with respect to the alkaline carrier medium is in lines 13-16 which states that in the cases where the metal oxides are produced in situ, then an alkaline carrier medium is used. The only example where sodium hydroxide is added is example 5 where it is added after the high pressure homogenization occurs to neutralize the resulting suspension. Thus this teaching doe snot support applicants' arguments. The rejection is maintained.

It is noted that "the metal oxide" in claim 15 refers to "at least one metal oxide" and there is sufficient antecedent basis for the limitation "the metal oxide" in the claim.

The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

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Claims 15-29 are provisionally rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-44 of copending Application No. 10/888.189. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the process claimed in the copending application would produce the particles claimed in this application and the particle of claims 29-44 of the copending application read upon the particles of claims 15 and 19-29 of this application and therefore would have the properties of claims 16-18 of this application, the claims in this application are product-byprocess claims and the process limitations of claims 15 and 26-29 does not patentably distinguish the particles claimed in this application fro the particles claimed in the copending application. Even though product-by-process claims are limited by and defined by the process, determination of patentability is based on the product itself. The patentability of a product does not depend on its method of production. If the product in the product-by-process claim is the same as or obvious from a product of the prior art, the claim is unpatentable even though the prior product was made by a different process. *In re Thorpe*, 777 F.2d 695, 698, 227 USPQ 964, 966 (Fed. Cir. 1985).

This is a <u>provisional</u> obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

Applicants' comments with respect to this rejection is acknowledged. Since these comments do not overcome the rejection, it is maintained.

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

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A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Melissa Koslow whose telephone number is (571) 272-1371. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday from 8:00 AM to 3:30 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jerry Lorengo, can be reached at (571) 272-1233.

The fax number for all official communications is (571) 273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/cmk/ October 1, 2008 /C. Melissa Koslow/ Primary Examiner Art Unit 1793